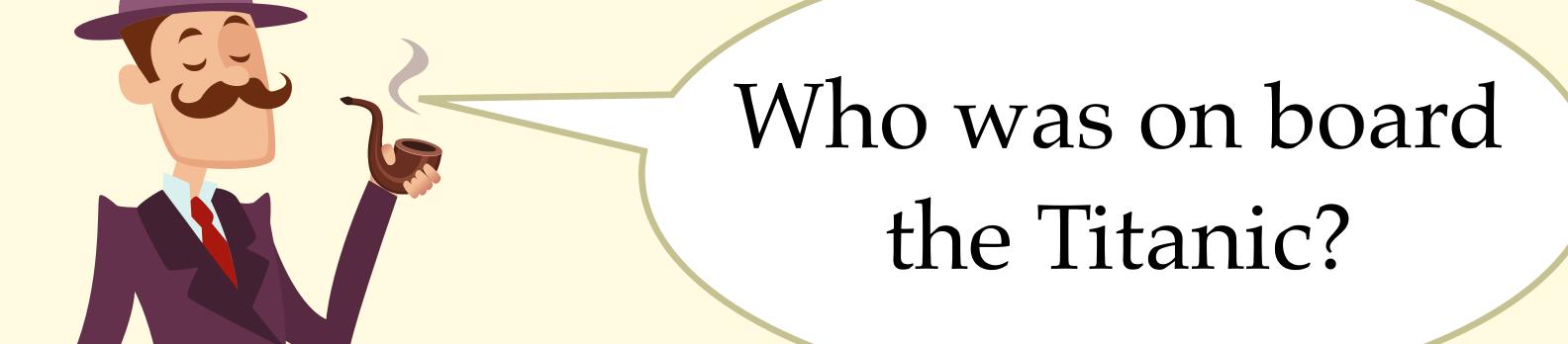


## Learning Objective:

To investigate the people on board the Titanic.

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# Think carefully about this question:



What other questions do you have based around this inquiry question?

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# Do you know any of the Titanic's passengers already?

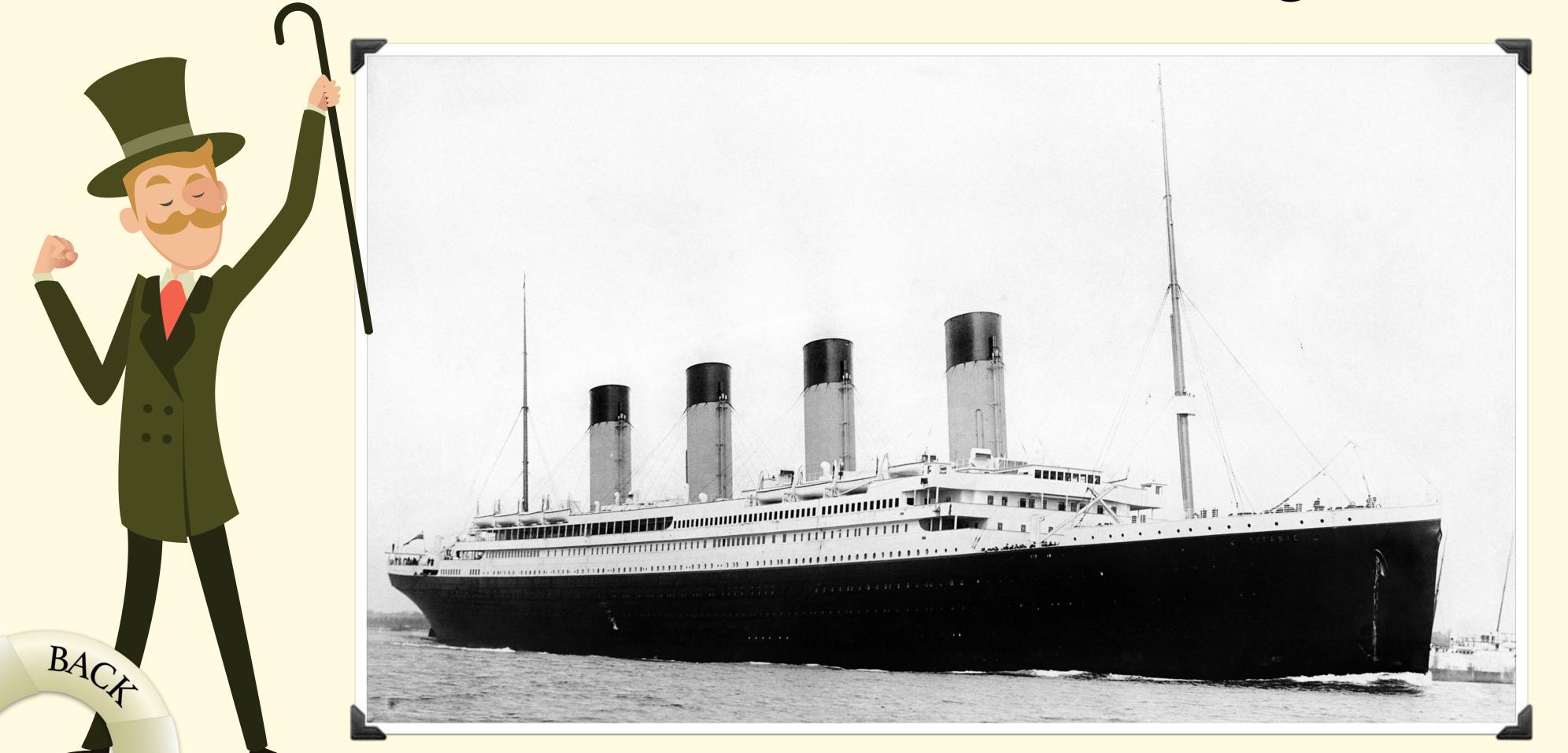
How could you find out if a person was aboard the Titanic?



What kind of sources could you use?

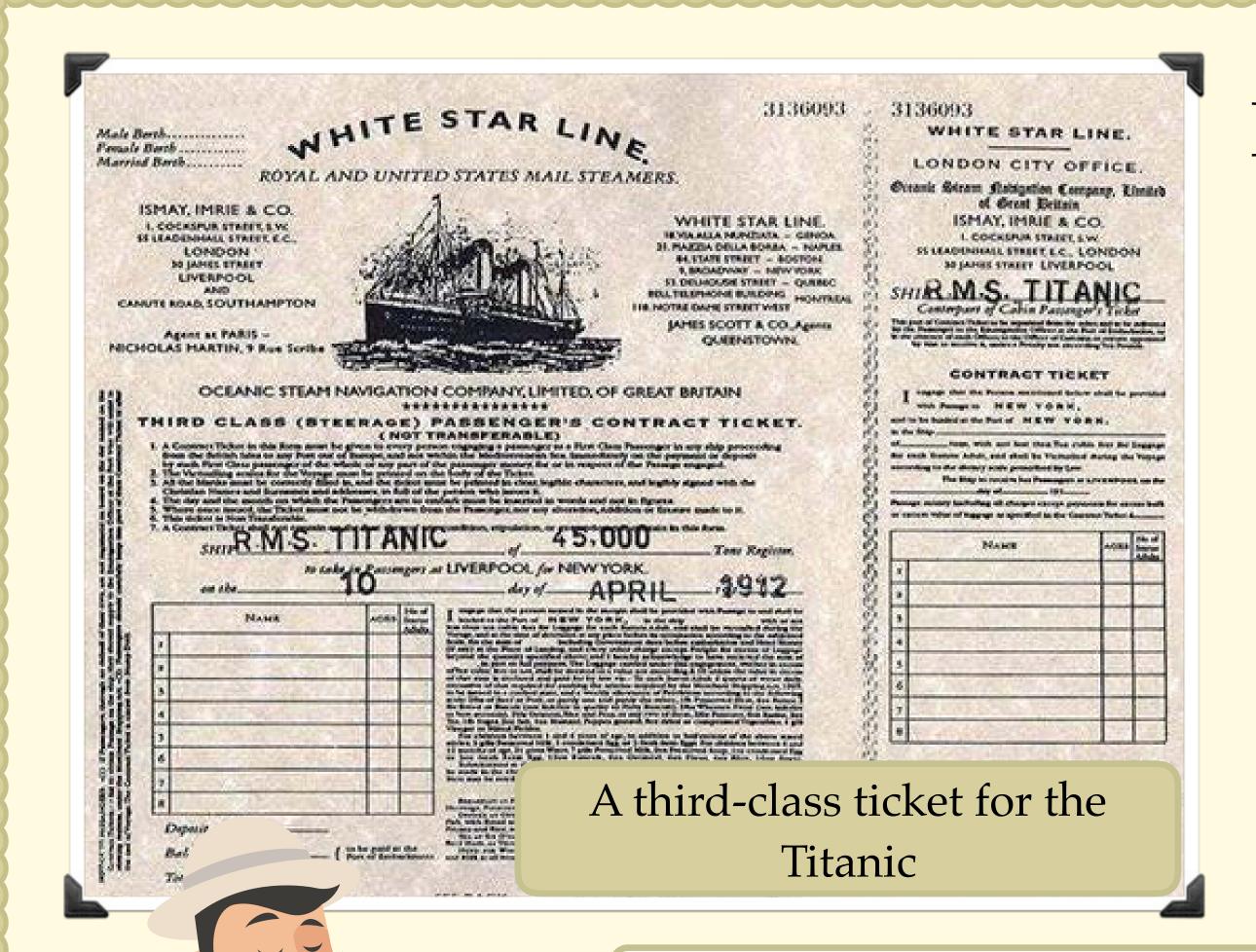
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Can you remember some of the reasons why someone would have been travelling on the Titanic?



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Many people (especially those in third class) would have been travelling across the Atlantic to start a new life. There were more job opportunities there and many people were emigrating to America.

Those who could afford it were travelling as part of a holiday or for business reasons.

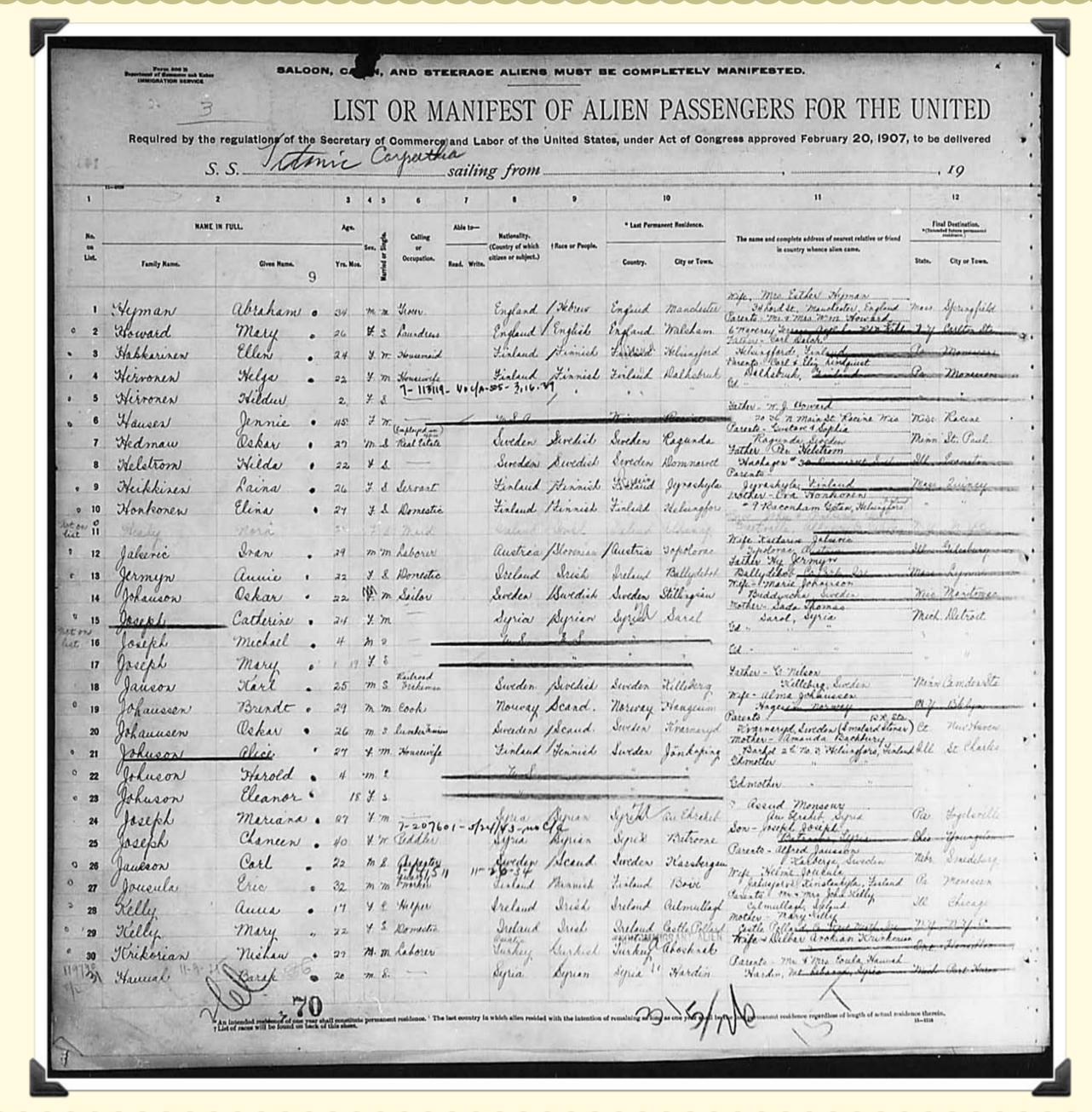
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As a passenger ship, the Titanic would have kept records of the 2,224 passengers and crew on board.

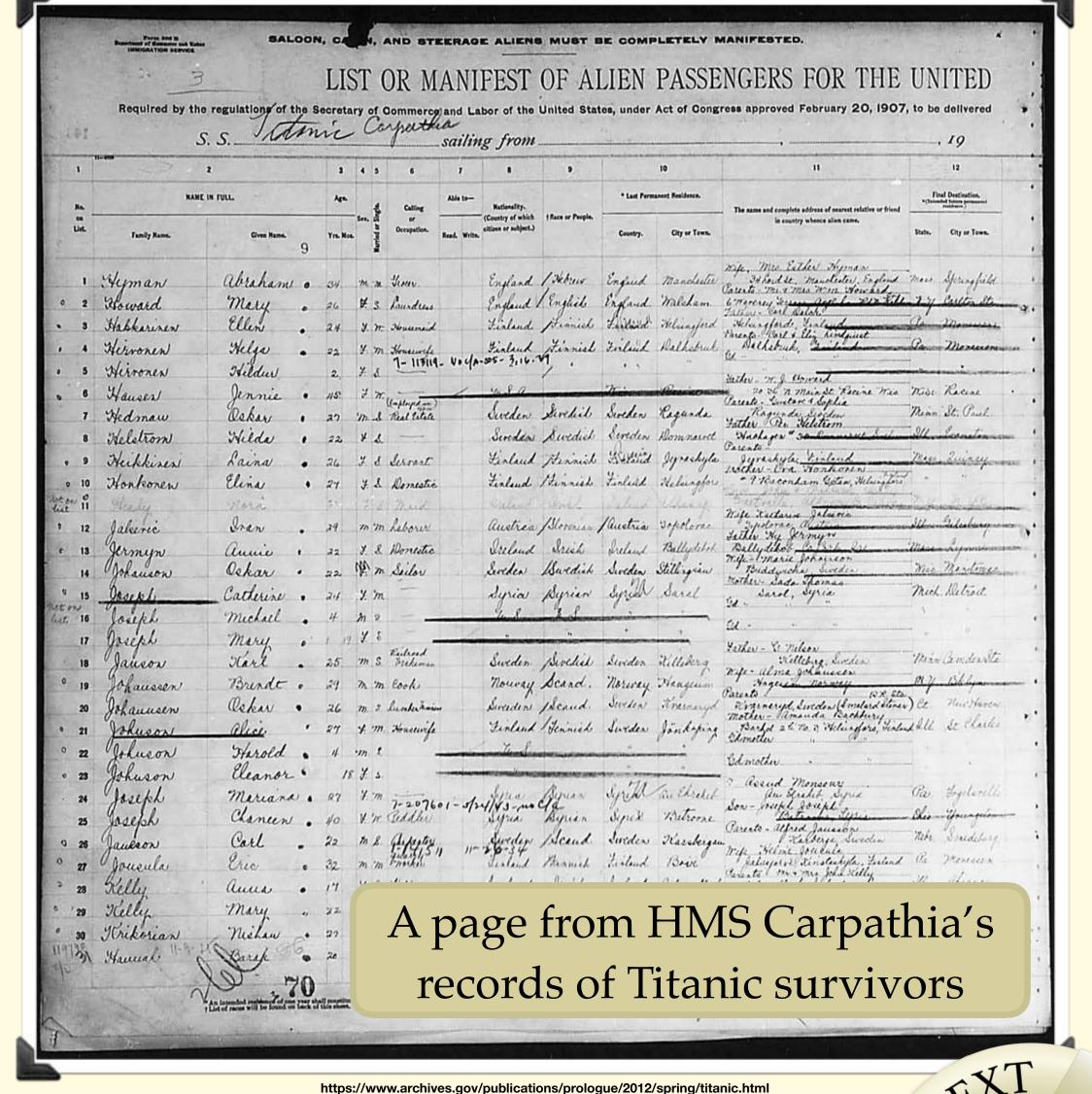




These records would have the name, gender, age, occupation, destination and class of each passenger.



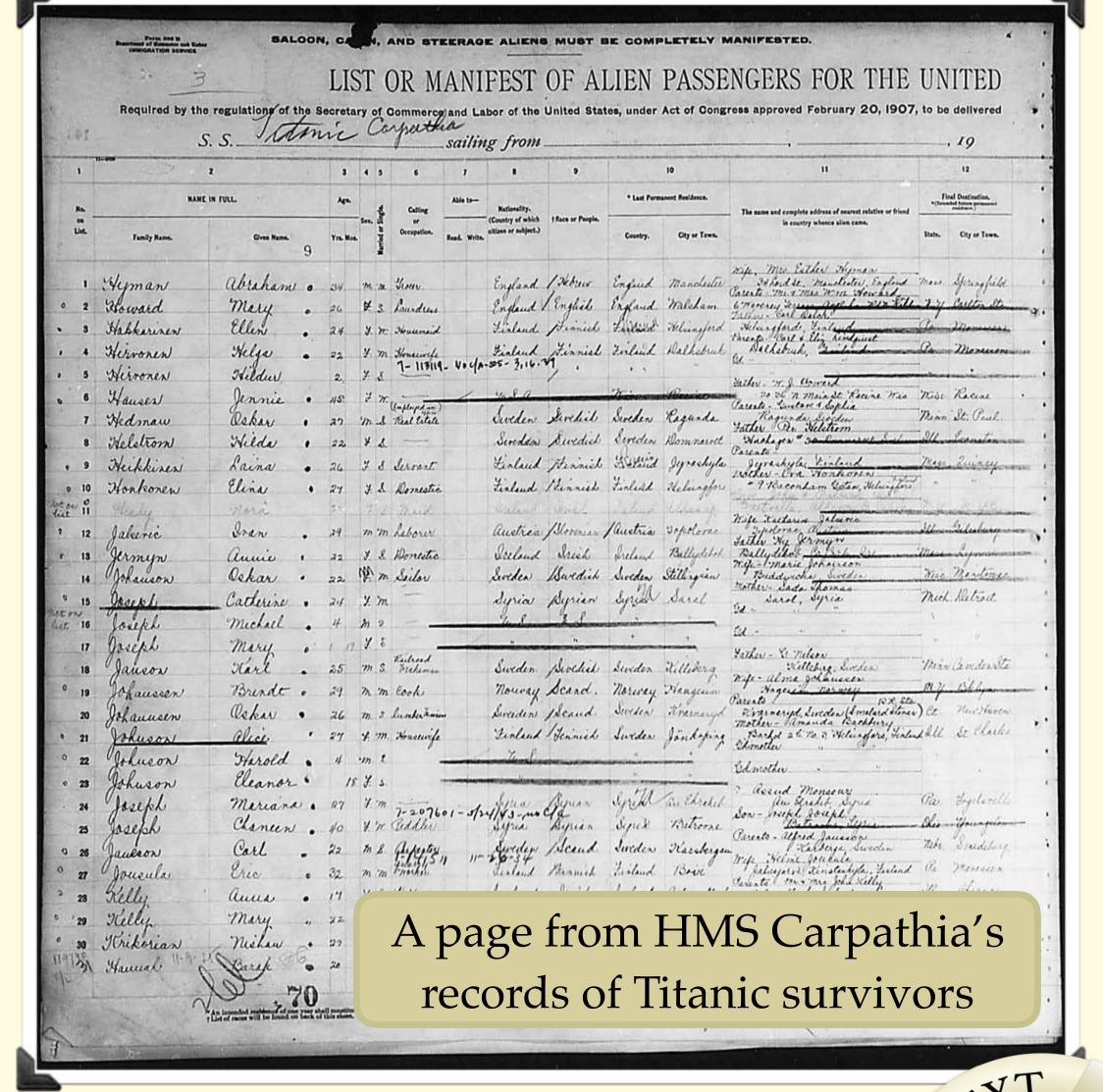
These records would have been a valuable resource after the ship sank. When compared to the records HMS Carpathia's crew created (listing the survivors they found) a list of victims could be produced stating how many and who they were. This was extremely helpful as many victims' bodies were not recovered.



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The records are not a completely reliable source however. Some passengers cancelled their trip aboard the Titanic and the records were not changed to show this. After the disaster, numbers were missed when recording the recovered victims and many were buried at sea after being recovered but not recorded.



https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2012/spring/titanic.html

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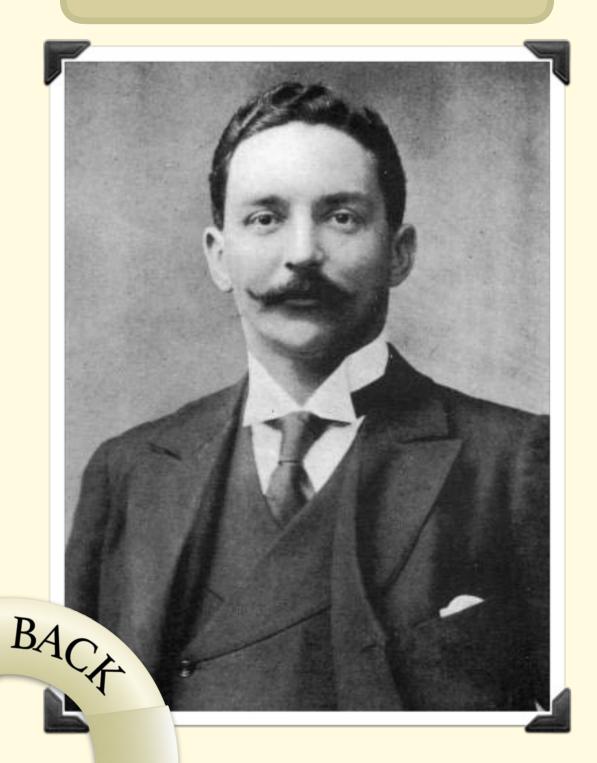
Because the record-breaking Titanic was so famous (even before she set sail on 10<sup>th</sup> April 1912), the passenger list contained some very rich and famous people who wanted to travel in unparalleled luxury, including the owner and architect of the ship. Click on their portraits to find out more about them.

J. Bruce Ismay

Thomas Andrews

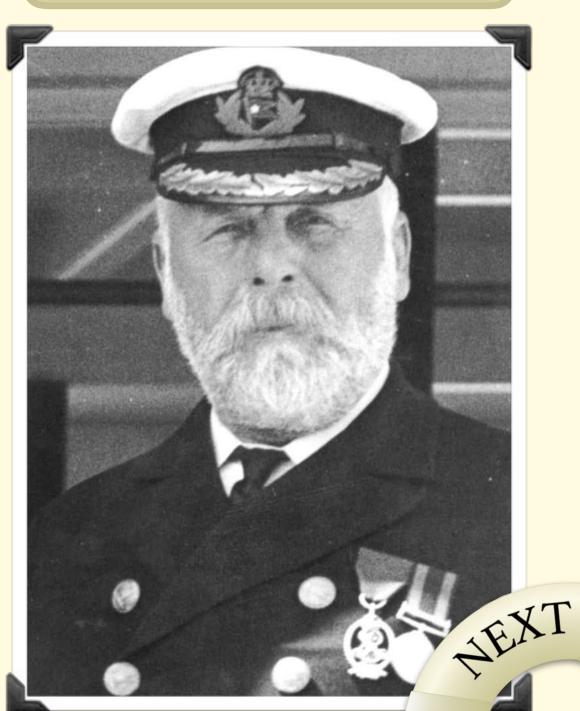
Margaret Brown

Captain Edward
Smith

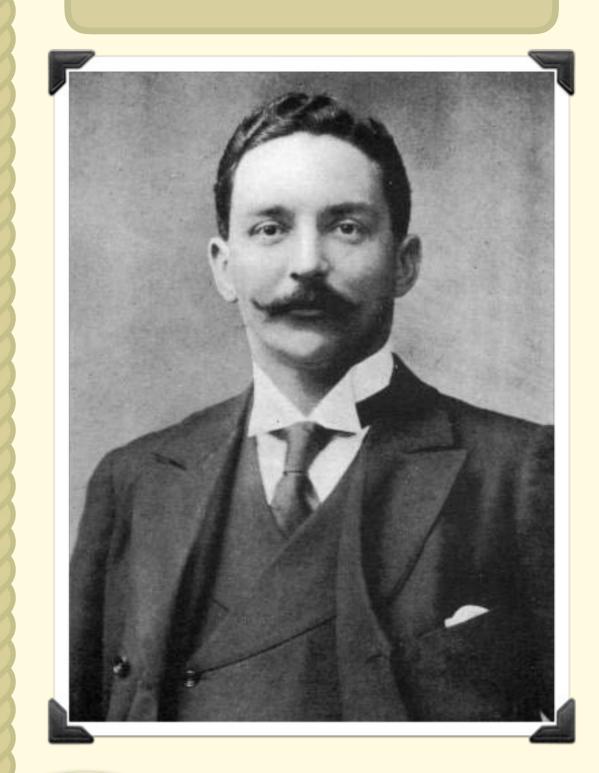








### J. Bruce Ismay

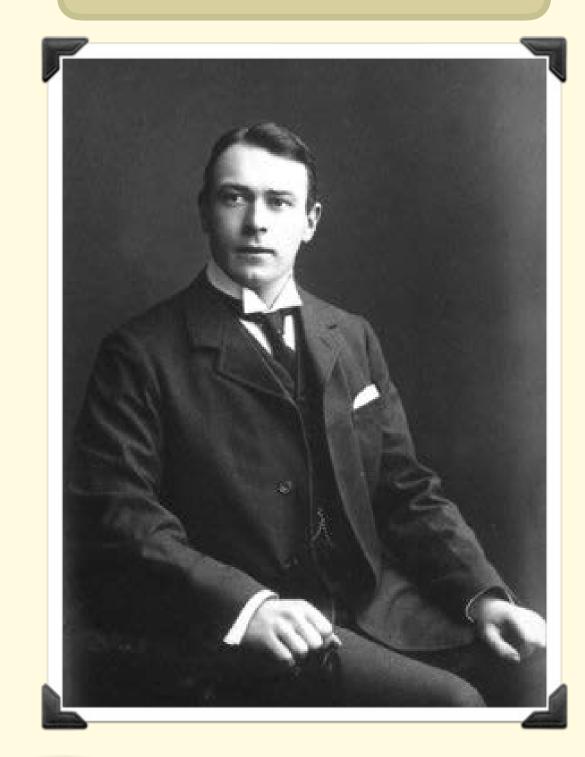


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J. Bruce Ismay was the owner of White Star Line shipping company and therefore owned the ship. He commissioned the Olympic-class ships to be made to rival another shipping companies' passenger ships. He wanted them bigger and more luxurious than anyone else could offer and was very happy to spread the word that the Titanic was unsinkable.

Ismay survived the sinking of the Titanic by jumping into a lifeboat after helping others into them. According to him and other survivors, there were no other women or children around to fill the spaces on the lifeboat and so he took his chance. This however was not met favourably by the general public who blamed him for the disaster and labelled him as a coward when rumours spread that he had asked the captain to test the ship's speed during the trip.

#### Thomas Andrews



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Thomas Andrews was the architect who designed and oversaw the building of the Titanic. His original designs for the Titanic included 46 lifeboats. Unfortunately, this design was rejected in favour of having 20 lifeboats, leaving more space on the decks for the passengers. He travelled with the Titanic on her maiden voyage, making notes of improvements to be made upon returning to England. He was said to be familiar with every detail of the ship, and was the one who advised the captain that the ship would sink after inspecting the damage the iceberg had done.

Andrews did not survive the sinking of the Titanic but many survivors recall his tireless efforts to warn other passengers to put on their life vests and make their way to the lifeboats. He is remembered as a hero who put others' lives before his own.

Margaret Brown

Margaret Brown was an American first-class passenger who did not grow up rich. Her family became incredibly wealthy when her husband's mining company discovered a substantial vein of ore.



After the disaster, Margaret earned herself the nickname 'The Unsinkable Molly Brown' because of her actions in the lifeboats. Official inquiries found that she had assisted many others into lifeboats before being persuaded into one herself. As they rowed away from the wreckage, Margaret was in charge of one of the oars, encouraging others to do so to keep warm. When the ship finally sank, she insisted that they go back to pick up more survivors, even threatening to throw officers overboard when

they resisted her wishes.

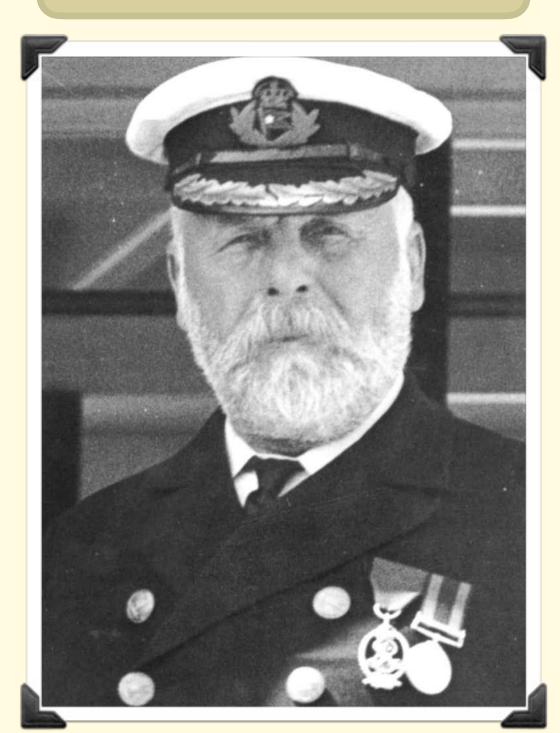
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Captain Edward Smith was appointed to be in command of the new Olympic-class ship on her maiden voyage. It is said that he was going to retire after captaining the Titanic. As well as Ismay, blame has also been placed on Smith for being responsible for the sinking due to his position as commander.

People at the time felt more could have been done to prevent the disaster from happening.

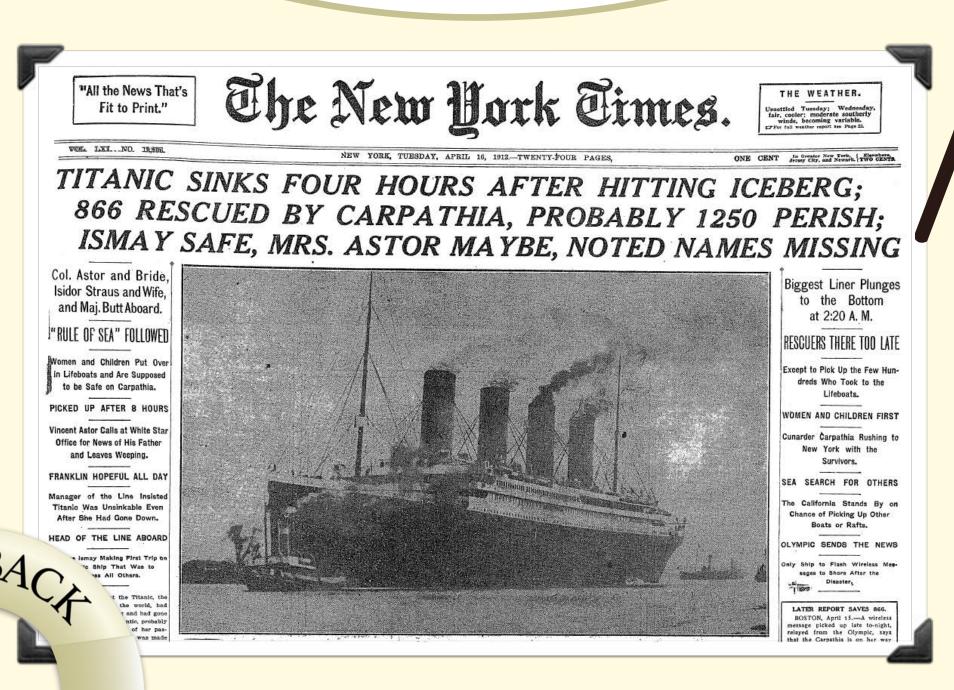
Many survivors' stories have described Smith as heroic as the ship went down. He used his position to help keep people calm and assisted the evacuation of passengers. Smith followed the marine tradition of remaining aboard the ship as it sank.

Captain Edward Smith



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These people
were all very wealthy. Lots
of famous passengers' names
appeared in newspapers after
news of the Titanic was
reported.





Why do you think there isn't as much biographical information about the third-class passengers?

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## Plenary

Based on today's learning, how would you answer this inquiry question now?

Who was on board the Titanic?

What else would you like to find out about the passengers aboard the Titanic?

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